



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Suez Talks. Negotiations on future operation of the Suez Canal continued in Cairo Apr. 4-10, with U.S. Amb.-to-Egypt Raymond A. Hare representing the U.S. & Western maritime nations in talks with Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi. Their talks & reported meetings between Hare and Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser remained secret & apparently deadlocked over Egyptian refusal to satisfy Western demands for insulation of the canal from politics. [See pp. 105B1-F3, 86A-G1]

(UN salvage crews completed clearance of major obstacles from the canal Apr. 8 with removal of the sunken Egyptian frigate "Abukir" near Suez. The Egyptian Canal Authority reopened the canal Apr. 8 to use by vessels of up to 20,000 tons & 30-ft. draft. 2 20,000-ton tankers, the Italian "Fina Canada" & Belgian "Elizabeth," were among 11 vessels cleared through the canal Apr. 9.) [See p. 106E2]

UN Chief Vs. Debate. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld told a news conference in New York Apr. 4 that he opposed opening a UN Security Council debate on the Suez Canal while "various governments were negotiating directly with Egypt." He denied that Security Council action, reportedly favored by France & Australia but opposed by the U.S. & Britain, would help solve the Suez problem until current U.S.-Egyptian negotiations "have been exhausted." He termed Pres. Eisenhower's Apr. 3 contention that Egypt might not reimpose its Suez blockade of Israel a "wise assumption." [See p. 106A-B2, G2-C3]

(John J. McCloy, UN adviser on Suez financial affairs, returned to UN Hq. in New York Apr. 2 from talks with Pres. Nasser. McCloy, who denied reports that Nasser had asked a \$10 million loan for canal equipment, reported to Hammarskjöld on his Cairo talks Apr. 3.) [See p. 106D2]

Israel Demands Suez Use. Washington officials reported Apr. 5 that Israel had informed the U.S. State

Dept. of its intention to challenge Egypt's Suez blockade by attempting to send an Israeli-flag vessel through the canal. Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban was said to have warned State Undersecy. Christian A. Herter Apr. 3 that U.S. acceptance of a renewed Egyptian blockade would tend to restore conditions that led to the Oct. 29, 1956 Israeli attack on Egypt. Israeli Forgn. Ministry spokesmen contended Apr. 4 that Pres. Eisenhower's Feb. 20 speech on the Mid-East had committed the U.S. to back Israel's Suez rights. [See pp. 106A2, 54B-F1]

Aqaba Passage 'Tested.' The 10,441-ton U.S. tanker "Kern Hills," under charter to the Delek Oil Co. of Israel, passed through the Strait of Tiran & Gulf of Aqaba and arrived at the Israeli port of Elath Apr. 6. The "Kern Hills," first tanker to call at Elath & first U.S. vessel to pass through the Gulf since Egypt imposed its blockade of Israel in 1950, began pumping 16,500 tons of Iranian oil into Elath storage tanks Apr. 7.

State Dept. officials said Apr. 6 that the tanker's voyage was private and had not been cleared with the U.S. Govt. The ship's owner, Samuel H. Wang, Fairfield Steamship Co. operator, said Apr. 6 that the trip had been made under State Dept. permission for all U.S. ships to use the Gulf. [See pp. 85D-E3, 78B1, 53E3]

(Brig. Gen. Salah Gohar, chief of Egypt's Palestine Affairs Dept., said Apr. 6 that Egypt had reserved the right to move back at will into any part of the Sinai Peninsula, presumably including areas adjacent to the Gulf of Aqaba. A joint Lebanese-Saudi Arabian communiqué, issued in Beirut Mar. 26 following Lebanese Pres. Camille Chamoun's return from 4 days of talks in Saudi Arabia, said the 2 nations had agreed that the Gulf of Aqaba & Strait of Tiran were "purely Arab territorial waters.") [See p. 86D-E3]

Gaza Barrier. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN Emergency Force cmndr., met in Ascalon, Israel Apr. 8 with Brig. Meir Amit, acting Israeli Chief of Staff, to discuss joint construction of a mined fence along the Israeli-Gaza border. Amit told newsmen Apr. 8 that "they put some suggestions to us, and we accepted them." Israeli Forgn. Ministry spokesmen said Apr. 3 that if the UNEF did not implement the barrier plan, Israel would consider erecting it alone. [See p. 106D3]

(Egypt protested to the UN Mixed Armistice Comm. Apr. 8 against the alleged kidnaping of 2 Arabs from the Gaza Strip by Israeli forces Apr. 6 & 8. Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Eban protested to the UN Security Council

Week in Headlines

International

U.S., Egypt discussed Suez operation as U.S.-owned tanker "tested" freedom of Aqaba Gulf on voyage to Israel.

Britain detailed 5-yr. forces cut, switch to atom-missile defense.

Canadian envoy to Egypt killed self over U.S. charges.

U.S. proposed international 25% arms cut.

Govt. shake-ups in Jordan & Indonesia.

United States

House budget cuts passed \$1 billion; President vs. \$2 billion cut.

Postmaster General threatened mail service cut-back unless more funds were approved.

Vice President urged U.S. aid to back African independence.

Jack & Myra Soble pleaded guilty to spy charge.

Apr. 8 against 19 cases of alleged infiltration into Israel from the Gaza Strip Mar. 10-27. Renewed border clashes between Israeli & Syrian outposts & Jordanian marauders were reported Apr. 5-9.) [See p. 77E3]

NATO

British Plan Cuts. A British Govt. White Paper, issued Apr. 4, outlined a 5-yr. program for reshaping Britain's armed forces to atomic & missile warfare needs. The realignment of forces sketched by the White Paper envisaged: (a) reduction of military manpower from the current 690,000 (exclusive of colonial forces totaling 60,000) to 375,000 by 1962; (b) reduction of fiscal 1957-58 military expenditures from £1.7 billion to £1.48 billion; (c) progressive lowering of Natl. Service (draft) call-ups until termination of the program after 1960; (d) creation of an airborne "Central Reserve" based in England. [See p. 87D-G1]

The White Paper, entitled "Defense: Outline of Future Policy," warned: "It must be frankly recognized that there is at present no means of providing adequate protection for the people of this country against the consequences of an attack with nuclear weapons." If only 12 bombers were to penetrate RAF defenses, "they could with megaton bombs inflict widespread devastation." "The defense of Britain is possible only as part of the collective defense of the free world," which "is today mainly dependent for its protection upon [U.S.] nuclear capacity."

The White Paper said: (a) "British atomic bombs are already in steady production, and the [RAF] holds a substantial number"; "a British megaton [H] weapon has now been developed" and will be tested & stockpiled; (b) RAF bomber forces would be "supplemented by ballistic rockets" to

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be supplied by the U.S.; (c) RAF fighter units would be equipped with air-to-air-missiles but eventually would be replaced "by a ground-to-air guided missile system"; (d) civil defense units would be supplemented by an emergency communications network & "fall-out warning & monitoring system." [See pp. 93B1-F3, 47F3]

British commitments in other parts of the world would be maintained, but on reduced levels: (a) British ground forces in Germany would be cut from 77,000 to 64,000 men in 12 mos., air forces in NATO would be halved, naval units reduced; (b) combined forces would be maintained in the Persian Gulf area & RAF units on Cyprus to defend the Aden-Baghdad [METO] Pact-Libya area, though Libyan contingents would be cut; (c) the SEATO-ANZUS area's defense would be covered by RAF & mixed local-British ground units, backed by a strong Hong Kong garrison & "small" naval force at Singapore.

Western Reaction. NATO officials said in Paris Apr. 5-8 that the British White Paper would compel reconsideration of NATO's overall military strategy and could encourage individual NATO members to reduce their commitments to the alliance [see p. 87G1]. Democratic Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) & Albert Gore (Tenn.) asked in separate statements Apr. 6 if the U.S. had committed itself to fill the gaps in Western defense created by the planned British reductions.

Adenauer's A-Demand. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer told a Bonn news conference Apr. 5 that "it is impossible for us to agree that our troops should not have the latest types [of A-weapons] and share in the latest developments." Adenauer told reporters that atomic armament was in progress and that West Germany, incapable of halting the trend, must adapt itself to A-war conditions. He warned the USSR "a Soviet attack against us would be automatically followed by a [U.S.] counterblow."

West German Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss said Apr. 8 that "delivery of tactical atomic weapons to West German armed forces" would not be possible in 1957-58 but only "for technical reasons." [See p. 108C-G1]

(West German Lt. Gen. Hans Speidel, 59, took command of NATO ground forces in Central Europe Apr. 3 in ceremonies at NATO's Hq. in Fontainebleau, France [see p. 46E2]. 9,733 conscripts, the first to be inducted for service in West Germany since the end of World War II, reported Apr. 1 to Bundeswehr reception centers to begin 12 mos. of military service.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 443D3]

Moscow radio Apr. 4 extended to Britain, West Germany & the Netherlands threats that atomic attacks on the USSR from their territory would bring instant nuclear retaliation. Greece was included in an Apr. 7 broadcast. East German Premier Otto Grotewohl warned Apr. 3 that introduction of NATO atomic weapons into

West Germany would "bring about counter-measures." [See p. 107B-E3] ... Soviet nuclear tests Apr. 3, 6 & 10 were reported by the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Apr. 5, 8 & 10. The tests were the 19th-21st reported by the U.S. and the 8th-10th in a Soviet test series begun Aug. 24, 1956. [See p. 79G3] ... A-test resolution, adopted by the British Labor Party Apr. 3, demanded postponement of Britain's first H-test to permit other nations to respond to a Labor-proposed British invitation for "abolition of H-bomb tests through international agreement." [See p. 47F3] ... Ireland's unwillingness to join NATO "until we are a united nation" was defended Mar. 24 by Dublin Lord Mayor Robert Briscoe on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press." He said Ireland could not be expected to join an alliance with a nation (Britain) that was "occupying" Irish territory. He indicated a belief that a partitioned country could not be an effective NATO member. [See p. 96B-C1] ... Portuguese air base facilities in the Azores for the U.S. Air Force were assured by Portugal Jan. 23 despite expiration Dec. 31, 1956 of the 1951 U.S.-Portuguese base agreement. A Portuguese Govt. statement said talks on extension of the agreement had been suspended due to the illness of Portuguese Forgn. Min. Paulo Cunha. [See Vol. XVI, p. 126C3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Norman's Suicide. E. Herbert Norman, 48, Canadian Amb. to Egypt labeled a Communist Mar. 12 in U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcom. hearings, jumped to his death Apr. 4 from a building in Cairo. The Canadian Embassy in Cairo Apr. 4 attributed the suicide to a "distressed condition" over "recent unpleasant publicity & accusations." Lester B. Pearson, Canadian External Affairs Secy., told the Canadian Parlt. Apr. 4 that Norman's death was due to renewal, "by one or two persons in Washington," of "old charges affecting his loyalty" which "were disposed of years ago." [See Vol. XI, p. 269N]

In a transcript of the Mar. 12 subcommittee hearings, made public Mar. 14, Subcom. Counsel Robert Morris asserted that the unit had "quite a few security reports stating that he [Norman] is a Communist." John K. Emmerson, U.S. Dep. Chief of Mission to Lebanon & an acquaintance of Norman, denied in the Mar. 12 hearing that he ever had noted any indication that Norman was a Communist. External Affairs Secy. Pearson protested to the U.S. Mar. 15 against publication of the Morris charges & told the Canadian Parlt. they should "be treated with the contempt they deserve." The U.S. State Dept. said Mar. 16 that the charges "do not represent opinions of the [U.S. Govt.]"

The Senate subcommittee, acting over public State Dept. protests but reportedly with the approval of Robert Cartwright, acting State Dept. security chief, released Mar. 28 a transcript of additional testimony given Mar. 21

by Emmerson. In it Emmerson repeated denials that Norman was a Communist or had discussed, during a visit with Norman, Columbia U. Prof. Karl A. Wittfogel's 1951 charges before the subcommittee that Norman had been a member of a Communist study group in 1938, while a student at Columbia.

A statement, signed by Subcom. Chrmn. Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) & ranking GOP member Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) and issued Apr. 4 by Morris, said the group would continue to probe communism among foreign nationals in the U.S. "because it is our duty to do so." [see p. 111G2]. Chrmn. Theodore F. Green (D., R.I.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. expressed "deepest sorrow" Apr. 8 that Norman's suicide "may have been" due to "unfortunate publicity . . . in connection with the work of the Senate." Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) urged Apr. 5 a Senate investigation of the link between Norman's suicide & the subcommittee statements. [See Vol. XIII, p. 83M]

Iranian Bandits Seized. A group of Iranian bandits, members of a gang of Baluchi tribesmen reported to have slain 2 U.S. aid officials in Iran Mar. 24, were captured Apr. 6 by Pakistani militia after crossing the Iran-Pakistan border. The bandits, including Ahmed Shah (gangleader Dadsha's brother) & 14 women, were returned to Iran Apr. 9 to face trial for the slayings. Ahmed Shah, who said that Dadsha had been killed in a battle with police Apr. 3, confessed Apr. 8 to the murder of Mrs. Anita Huovar Carroll, 35, wife of one of the slain U.S. aid officials. [See p. 108B-E2]

Disarmament. The U.S. proposed Apr. 8 an international disarmament agreement providing for a 25% reduction in non-nuclear forces in 2 stages. The plan, presented to a UN Disarmament Subcom. meeting in London by U.S. delegate Harold E. Stassen, called for an initial 10% cut in conventional arms, manpower & military expenditures, to be followed by a 15% reduction in air & naval equipment, guns, tanks & missiles. Stassen, Pres. Eisenhower's Special Asst. on Disarmament, expressed hope that this would ease the path toward substantial disarmament & eventual agreement on nuclear weapons control. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin said Apr. 8 that the U.S. proposal was "very important" & could open the door to a disarmament agreement. [See p. 107A-B3]

Neutralization Plan. Hugh Gaitskell, British Labor Party leader, told the Ernst Reuter Foundation in West Berlin Mar. 18 that co-existence could be achieved in Europe through West-

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ern offers of a European neutral belt based on: (a) withdrawal of all foreign troops from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia & Hungary; (b) control of the 4 states' armies & neutralization of their forces both from the NATO & Warsaw Pact alliances; (c) Big 4 guarantees of their frontiers; (d) reunification of Germany through free elections. [See pp. 71G1-A2, 9F2]

Hungary. Capt. Thomas R. Gleason, Asst. U.S. Military Attaché in Budapest, was charged by the Hungarian Govt. Apr. 9 with "open espionage" and ordered expelled. N. Spencer Barnes, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires in Budapest, had protested to Hungary Apr. 7 against the detention Apr. 6 of Gleason & Military Attaché Col. James C. Todd while driving near Lepseny, 55 mi. southwest of Budapest. The 2 officers were halted & questioned for 5 hrs. by Hungarian & Soviet authorities when forced, by poor road conditions, to turn their car around near a Soviet-occupied barracks. [See p. 94F3]

U.S. officials in Vienna said Apr. 5 that the current U.S. immigration program for Hungarian refugees would be ended within 2 weeks unless Congress acted on legislation extending the program. But State Dept. officials in Washington said Apr. 6 that the program would be slowed but not ended. Robert S. McCollum, head of State Dept. refugee affairs, said Apr. 8 that he would urge the White House to begin a new 3-mo. Hungarian refugee program. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said Apr. 8 that he would sponsor a bill to allow the entry of an additional 75,000 Hungarians to the U.S. 30,906 Hungarian escapees had been admitted by Apr. 5. [See p. 94D-F3]

Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar returned to Budapest Mar. 31 from talks in the USSR and said that "as long as the [NATO, SEATO] & other such pacts are in force," it would "be necessary to have the Warsaw Pact." Kadar said: "Soviet troops stationed in Hungary defend our . . . independence & security & will remain as long as necessary." Before leaving Moscow, Kadar & Forgn. Min. Imre Horvath Mar. 28 signed with Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin agreements on Soviet-Hungarian party & Govt. relations. [See p. 94E-G2]

Under provisions of a Soviet-Hungarian Govt. declaration, made public in Moscow Mar. 28, the USSR agreed to: (a) supply Hungary with 110 million rubles (\$27.5 million) worth of goods in 1957; (b) grant a long-term Hungarian loan, with 750 million rubles (\$187.5 million) available for use in 1957, \$50 million of it in free currency; (c) defer for "a long period" payment of Hungary's 150 million-ruble (\$37.5 million) debt to the USSR; (d) free Hungary of payment of one billion forints (\$920 million) for transfer to Hungary of former German property & the Soviet shares of former mixed Soviet-Hungarian companies. [See Vol. XVI, p. 434C3]

3 Hungarian rebels—Ilona Toth, Miklos Gyongyoesi, Ferenc Goenczi—

were sentenced to death Apr. 8 by a Budapest court for taking part in the Oct. 1956 revolt. 7 other rebels were sentenced Apr. 8 to prison terms of from 6 mos. to 8 yrs. [See p. 55C1]

The Hungarian Post Office Mar. 26 began returning U.S. mail that had postmark cancellations reading: "Support Your Crusade For Freedom."

Endre & Ilona Marton, Hungarian escapees & former Budapest correspondents respectively for AP & UP, who arrived in the U.S. Apr. 2, were awarded the George Polk Memorial Award in New York Apr. 3 for "distinguished achievements in journalism." [See p. 27F3]

Burmese-U.S. loan agreements, signed Mar. 21 in Washington, included a 40-yr. \$25 million development loan from U.S. foreign aid funds & a \$17.3 million loan in Burmese kyats from funds built up through Burmese purchases of surplus U.S. farm products. [See Vol. XVI, p. 184E2] . . . **Moroccan-U.S. economic assistance pact,** formalized Apr. 2 in Rabat, gave Morocco \$20 million in Intl. Cooperation Admin. funds by June 30, 1957

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Bars Big Budget Cut. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Apr. 3 that he did not think his Admin.'s review of the budget would result in recommendations for a cut "big enough to be . . . startling." He anticipated no Admin. proposal of a \$2 billion cut, he declared.

Treasury Undersecy. W. Randolph Burgess, however, told the Senate Finance Com. the same day: "My personal opinion is that it could be cut from \$2 billion to \$3 billion, and this would be a sound thing to do." He said that if this were done, "we could cut taxes next year." Burgess Apr. 4 denied that his views differed from the President's. "There is a complete agreement on policy between the Treasury & the President," he declared. [See p. 80A-B3]

Mr. Eisenhower told the Republican Women's Natl. Conf. in Washington Apr. 3 that the federal budget had gone up only 3½% in the latest fiscal year whereas "several heads of great American corporations" had told him their budgets had risen 6%-10%. [See pp. 108F2-109A1]

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) charged in a Senate speech Apr. 8 that the \$71.8 billion Eisenhower budget was "subverting" the U.S. economy, "a betrayal of the people's trust" & a "departure" from Pres. Eisenhower's economy "pledges" of the 1952 campaign. Attacking Mr. Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism" slogan, Goldwater called it "curious" that this "breach of confidence" should take place "during what I believe will be the rather brief tenure of this splinterized concept of Republican philosophy." [See p. 110D-F3]

Disability Proposal. Pres. Eisenhower explained to reporters Apr. 3

for purchase of goods abroad for resale in Morocco. [See p. 100A1] . . . **North Korean arms build-up** was noted Apr. 3 by Pres. Eisenhower, who told newsmen the U.S. had "reason to believe that the armistice is not being kept" by the Communists. Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, was reported Apr. 2 to have recommended dispatch of new equipment, particularly jet planes, to UN forces in South Korea to counterbalance the Red build-up. State Secy. Dulles said Apr. 2 that Communist violations of the armistice might give the U.S. "greater freedom of action" to bolster South Korean defenses. [See p. 5F3] . . . **Soviet Union's note to the U.S.,** delivered Apr. 8 & made public Apr. 9, protested against alleged U.S. discrimination & harassment directed against 3 Russian ships using the Panama Canal in Jan. 1957. [See p. 3A3] . . . **Tunisian-Moroccan treaty of friendship,** signed Mar. 30 in Rabat by Premier Habib Bourguiba, pledged the 2 countries to economic cooperation & foreign policy coordination & to aid "a just & equitable solution to the Algerian problem." [See p. 88A-B2]

why his Admin. had recommended that the Vice President & Cabinet get the power to decide when a President was so disabled that the Vice President should assume his duties temporarily.

Mr. Eisenhower said that only the President & Vice President "are elected by all the people" and that Americans "would resent very bitterly" any attempt by "anyone antagonistic to the President just to give him the old heave-ho on a political basis." However, the Cabinet is appointed by the President and its members are "presumably friends of the President," so a disability decision assented to by the Cabinet would answer this objection, he indicated.

Mr. Eisenhower pointed out that "under the present wording of the Constitution, the Vice President himself has to decide" when to take over from a disabled President but "has always been reluctant" to do so because of "contrary opinions" on how to return the powers and on whether he would "become really the President" for the rest of the term.

Mr. Eisenhower said the people's "final protection" against a disabled President was Congress' power to impeach him if he "got in such shape that he was just acting wildly & unconstitutionally." [See p. 109E1-A2]

Presses School Aid. Pres. Eisenhower, addressing the Natl. Education Assn. at its centennial dinner in Washington Apr. 4, again called for a temporary federal school-building program to correct the school shortage caused by "the Depression of the '30s, the war of the '40s & the Korean crisis of the '50s."

He pledged that "federal help in building schools will not mean federal control. . . . All control & use of those schools will be in the hands of the states & of the localities." He re-

called that colleges & universities built with the aid of federal land grants "were not federal projects. . . . Most of the capital & organization for these institutions were provided by the states themselves," and the land-grant institutions currently "receive most of their support & all of their direction from local citizens."

Mr. Eisenhower stressed that "our schools are strong points in our national defense . . . more important than our Nike batteries, more necessary than our radar warning nets & more powerful even than the energy of the atom." "The strength of our arms," he said, "is always related to the strength of our minds."

The President assured reporters Apr. 3 that he wanted only a 4-yr. federal school program and that after that "I want it stopped—if necessary, by constitutional amendment. . . . I don't want to get into anything that we . . . shouldn't continue." [See pp. 109B1, 83G2-A3]

Personnel. Scott McLeod, 42, chief of the State Dept.'s Security & Consular Affairs Bureau, was nominated by Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 9 to succeed William Howard Taft 3d as Amb. to Ireland [see Vol. XV, p. 431D-E2]. Taft was to join the State Dept.'s policy planning staff in Washington [see Vol. XIII, p. 124E]. Roderic L. O'Connor, 35, special assistant to State Secy. John Foster Dulles, was chosen to head the Security-Consular Affairs Bureau.

Other Presidential appointments: Apr. 3—Mrs. Anne Williams Wheaton, "over 60," the GOP Natl. Com.'s director of women's publicity, as associate White House press secy., the first woman to hold the job. . . . Apr. 9—Amb.-to-Switzerland Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Willis, 57, to succeed L. Corrin Strong as Amb. to Norway. [See Vol. XIII, p. 240E1]

Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 1 accepted Horace A. Hildreth's resignation as Amb. to Pakistan.

Among appointments confirmed by the Senate: Apr. 8—Mrs. Katherine Brownell Oettinger as chief of the Children's Bur.; Stanley C. Allyn of Ohio as U.S. representative at the 12th session of the UN Economic Comm. for Europe; Francis H. Russell as Amb. to New Zealand; Alan T. Waterman (reappointment) as Natl. Science Foundation director. . . . Apr. 9—Donald A. Quarles as Deputy Defense Secy.; Jas. H. Douglas as AF Secy.; Gen. Nathan F. Twining as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. Thos. D. White as AF Chief of Staff; Adm. Arleigh A. Burk (reappointment) as Chief of Naval Operations; Fred A. Bantz as Asst. Navy Secy.

(Chrmn. Theodore F. Green [D., R.I.] of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., acting with committee approval, sent State Secy. Dulles a letter Apr. 3 suggesting that more emphasis be placed on competence than on desire for political rewards in making important ambassadorial appointments.)

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower denied at his press conference Apr. 3 that he had invited

ex-British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden & French Premier Guy Mollet to fly to the White House a day or 2 before the 1956 election to join in a White House announcement of a Suez cease-fire. (It had been reported that Eden & Mollet had accepted but that Mr. Eisenhower had canceled the invitation at the last minute—as Eden & Mollet were getting ready for the flight.) Mr. Eisenhower said they had discussed "such a meeting" but had decided against it. [See Vol. XVI, p. 375B1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower, in a special message Apr. 3 again urged Congress to approve U.S. membership in the Org. for Trade Cooperation. [See p. 48C1] . . . The President Apr. 8 proclaimed May 1 as Child Health Day. . . . Mrs. Joseph R. McCarthy, wife of the GOP Wisconsin Senator, did not attend a luncheon given by Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower Apr. 9 for Senators' wives. The White House said Mrs. McCarthy had been sent a formal invitation, but Mrs. McCarthy declared: "I didn't see an invitation. I wouldn't have gone anyway. . . . They wouldn't invite my husband to the White House because of his fight against communism." [See p. 73B-C2] . . . Spruille Braden, pres. of the Pan American Society of the U.S., presented to Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 3 the society's gold medal for "distinguished contributions to inter-American solidarity." . . . Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 4 conferred the Natl. Security Medal on Maj. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, 74, wartime head of the OSS. Donovan thus became the first man to receive the U.S.' 4 highest decorations (the other 3: Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross & Distinguished Service Medal). [See Vols. XVI, p. 418D2; XIV, 378D3, 315C1]

CONGRESS

Budget Cut \$1 Billion. House cuts in the \$71.8 billion budget passed the \$1 billion mark Apr. 9 as the House passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR6700) appropriating only \$653,685,060 of the \$871,513,000 Pres. Eisenhower had requested to run the Commerce Dept. & related agencies during fiscal 1958.

In accepting Appropriations Com. recommendations on Commerce funds, the House rejected in full \$105,100 requested for the Office of Strategic Information (its job: to keep non-classified but strategic information from the Communists), directed the War Shipping Admin. to return \$65,251,000 unspent to the Treasury, cut shipbuilding funds to \$3 million (\$94,700,000 had been requested, including \$62 million requested as the Govt.'s share of a \$109 million ship to replace the "America"), approved \$328,352,660 (a \$82,224,340 cut) for the CAA. [See p. 89C-E3]

A bill appropriating \$2,846,831,581 (\$134,446,000 less than requested) to operate the Health-Edctn.-Welfare & Labor Depts. & related agencies was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate Apr. 4. More than \$100 million was cut because of House estimates that obligations fixed by

FEWER DRINKERS. The proportion of American adults admitting they used alcoholic beverages dropped from 67% in 1945-46 to 60% in 1956 & to 58% in 1957, according to a Gallup Poll survey reported Mar. 31. In the 1957 survey, 67% of men & 50% of women admitted they drank. (A Gallup Poll report Mar. 30 found 26% of Americans for, 69% against the return of national prohibition. A ban on liquor was favored by a 53%-to-41% margin in the South but opposed by 80%-14% in the East, 76%-19% in the West & 75%-20% in the Midwest.) [See Vol. XVI, pp. 379D2, 163G1-G2]

law (such as public assistance grants to states) would require less money than the Admin. thought. Should the estimates be too low, the additional funds would be supplied later by deficiency appropriation.

(A House Appropriations subcommittee Apr. 7 released Jan. 29 testimony in which State Secy. John Foster Dulles conceded that the Eisenhower Admin. "probably cut too deep, certainly too rapidly," in State Dept. funds when it took office in 1953. But he said the increase in the State Dept. budget was due to the growth of the U.S.' world responsibilities. Dulles defended his request for \$1,200,000 in "representation allowances" — for entertainment—as necessary if important diplomatic posts were to be manned by career diplomats without independent wealth.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 443G1]

Mail Cut Threatened. Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield warned a House Appropriations subcommittee Apr. 3 that he would order drastic curtailment of postal service, effective Apr. 6, unless he was assured that Congress would give the Post Office a \$47 million deficiency appropriation to help finance operations for the rest of fiscal 1957 (ending June 30). The cutback would include ending Saturday mail deliveries, closing all post offices on Saturdays, reducing mail deliveries in business districts to one delivery a day and a suspension of the sale of money orders.

The subcommittee Apr. 3 rejected \$30 million of Summerfield's request and approved only \$17 million to cover pay raises voted by Congress after passage of the regular appropriation. The \$17 million was indorsed by the full Appropriations Com. Apr. 5, and Rep. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.), its chairman, sent Summerfield a message saying the committee would consider the remainder of the request Apr. 12. The committee had voted over Cannon's objection to consider the additional funds.

Summerfield announced Apr. 12 that he was postponing the postal curtailment until Apr. 13. He indicated that he was doing so partly in hope of getting the additional \$30 million and partly because the cutback could not be made on such short notice.

Chrmn. J. Vaughan Gary (D., Va.) of the Appropriations subcommittee charged Apr. 3 that Summerfield had violated a law requiring him to apportion Post Office funds equally over the year's 4 quarters. Cannon backed Gary's charge Apr. 4. Cannon said Apr. 5 that Summerfield's threat to cut mail service was a "bluff."

House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) announced Apr. 9 that the House GOP Policy Com. had approved Summerfield's funds request. [See p. 65A3]

Legislation. A compromise \$2 billion school-construction bill was approved by a House Education subcommittee Apr. 4. It would provide \$400 million a year in federal funds, half to be distributed on the basis of school-age population, half on the basis of need. [See pp. 41G2, 28A-F1, 14F-G1] . . . The House Banking Com. Apr. 4 approved an omnibus housing bill that would: (a) make more than \$2½ billion available for mortgage financing; (b) provide an additional \$250 million for slum clearance & \$300 million for military housing; (c) cut down-payments on homes bought with FHA-insured mortgages to 4% on the first \$10,000 of a home's value, 20% on the next \$6,000 & 30% on anything else up to a \$20,000 total; (d) require only ½ of the above down payments for veterans buying FHA homes; (e) authorize use of \$1 billion from the Natl. Svc. (GI) Life Insurance reserve for direct home loans to veterans; (f) authorize an additional \$1 billion for Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. mortgage purchases; (g) require the FHA Veterans Admin. to specify "reasonable" limits for mortgage discounts. [See pp. 110D-E1, 98B1, 97G1, 74G3-75B1] . . . A bill (S511) providing "deferred grazing" payments for land owners in drought-disaster areas was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to joint House-Senate conference Apr. 8. [See p. 41E1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Nixon Reports on Africa. American action to help maintain the independence of African countries was urged by Vice Pres. Nixon in a statement made public by the White House Apr. 6. Reporting to Pres. Eisenhower on his Feb. 28-Mar. 21 tour of 9 African states, Nixon said "the wisdom & necessity" of such aid was underlined by the fact that "Africa is a priority tar-

get for the international Communist movement." He held that "the emergence of a free & independent Africa is as important to us in the long run as it is" to the Africans.

Nixon reported that all African states he had visited needed educational & public health aid in addition to economic development. "All of the leaders with whom I talked expressed preference for developing their economies through . . . investment of private capital & through loans from international agencies . . . rather than through government-to-government grants," he said. Nixon urged the U.S. (a) to encourage American businessmen to invest there, (b) to support applications for loans from international agencies for economic development of Africa and (c) to "extend economic & technical assistance" for African economic development.

Nixon insisted that the U.S. must "strike at the roots" of domestic racial prejudice for "national interest" as well as "moral" reasons. "Every instance of prejudice in this country is blown up . . . to create a completely false impression of the attitudes & practices of the great majority" of Americans and to do "irreparable damage to the cause of freedom, which is at stake," he said.

Nixon recommended increasing the caliber & size of the staffs of the U.S.' missions in Africa and improving the U.S.' radio & news programs there. He proposed an African Affairs Bureau in the State Dept. Nixon said "the most worthwhile" of the U.S.' informational projects "are the libraries & reading rooms" in the overseas centers "and the exchange of persons programs." He recommended more money for these projects in Africa. [See pp. 87F3-88B2]

Sobles Plead Guilty. Jack & Myra Soble pleaded guilty in federal court in New York Apr. 10 to one of 6 counts against them—the charge of conspiring with Jacob Albam & Russian officials to get U.S. defense data for the USSR. A psychiatric report delivered to the court Apr. 1 had pronounced Soble "able" to stand trial despite "depressive symptoms." Judge Richard H. Levett, after studying the report, agreed Apr. 9 that Soble should stand trial and scheduled the trial to open May 22.

Following their guilty plea, the Sobles testified before the federal grand jury that had indicted them.

George Wolf, their attorney, said "they had a burden they wanted to get rid of" and indicated that they would cooperate in the Govt.'s spy investigation. He charged that the "long arm of Russia" had forced them, against their will, to spy for the Communists. [See p. 65G3]

Reds & Labor. Kenneth Eckert, ex-executive board member of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers & an admitted ex-Communist, testified at Subversive Activities Control Board hearings in Washington Mar. 27 that the Communist Party had organized a steering committee in 1946 to influence the union's policies. Eckert said committee members included himself & Maurice Travis, who later became the union's pres. Eckert testified Mar. 26 that in 1942 the CP had promoted a merger of the Natl. Assn. of Diecasters with Mine-Mill because there was "a sharp struggle within the union with the rightwing forces" and the CP "needed additional forces." Ex-Mine-Mill Vice Pres. Ralph Rasmussen had told the SACB Feb. 26 that the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray had warned Mine-Mill as early as 1943 to clean out Communist influences. [See p. 49A-B3; Vol. XVI, 413E3; XV, 257F3] . . . The citizenship of James J. Matles, 48, Rumanian-born organization director of the United Electrical Workshoremens' & Warehousemen's Union, ers, was revoked by Fed. Dist. Judge Walter Bruchhausen in New York Mar. 26 on the ground that Matles falsely had denied subversive ties on being admitted to citizenship in 1934. [See Vol. XVI, p. 391C2] . . . Lee Brown, 34, first vice pres. of New Orleans Local 207 of the Intl. Long- was indicted by a federal grand jury in New Orleans Mar. 13 on charges of falsely denying CP membership in an affidavit filed with the NLRB.

2d A-Sub Joins Fleet. The U.S.' 2d atomic-powered submarine, the "Seawolf," was commissioned in the yards of the Gen. Dynamics Corp.'s Electric Boat Div. in Groton, Conn. Mar. 30 after delays caused by "bugs" that developed in experimental equipment. The 3,260-ton "Seawolf," bigger & faster than the first A-sub, the "Nautilus," had started its sea trials Jan. 21.

(The Navy announced Mar. 8 the refueling of the "Nautilus," which was estimated unofficially to have traveled 60,000 miles on 8½ lb. of uranium. 20 A-subs had been authorized by Congress; contracts for 14—including those already built—had been awarded. The Navy was training 2,000 men a year as nuclear technicians for A-powered vessels, according to a Jan. 5 announcement by Rear Adm. Albert G. Mumma, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 46D2]

Tax Cases. Pres. Joseph B. Montgomery Jr., treas. Samuel E. Magrid & asst.-to-the-pres. John G. Baker of the Penn Ohio Steel Corp. of N.Y. were indicted by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia Mar. 8 on charges of evading \$170,993 in company income

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

	March	March 1956	July '56-Mar. '57	July '55-Mar. '56
Net deposits	\$12,235,382,712	\$12,351,386,940	\$57,370,554,269	\$53,641,131,675
Individual income taxes:				
Withheld	\$2,445,920,459	\$2,174,983,830	\$19,868,327,536	\$17,869,314,151
Other	\$812,906,218	\$787,502,770	\$6,798,590,532	\$6,421,427,784
Corporation income taxes	\$7,348,795,473	\$8,116,591,830	\$13,813,933,665	\$13,159,377,121
Net withdrawals	\$7,202,946,219	\$6,148,785,097	\$58,143,898,665	\$53,457,338,386
Military	\$3,483,842,280	\$3,112,075,617	\$29,566,489,298	\$26,554,620,186
Foreign aid	\$263,707,264	\$217,502,631	\$2,442,964,463	\$2,832,814,513
Veterans	\$411,914,203	\$395,234,694	\$3,502,879,109	\$3,441,814,850
Interest on public debt	\$437,868,758	\$537,979,990	\$4,010,633,129	\$3,718,044,195
Decrease in public debt	\$1,270,500,109	\$3,763,928,156		
Increase in public debt			\$2,247,847,240	\$1,970,314,763

Gross public debt & guaranteed obligations \$275,108,008,939 (including \$274,657,243,010 subject to statutory limitation); last year \$276,403,742,716.

Gold reserve \$22,305,676,029; year ago \$21,715,595,605.

Treasury balance \$7,673,283,063.90; last year \$7,071,786,134.48.

taxes for 1949. . . . Movie producer Jesse L. Lasky's \$450,000 tax suit against the U.S. Govt. was rejected Mar. 11 by the U.S. Supreme Court. Lasky had sought to have profits from sale of the movie "Sgt. York" to Warner Bros. taxed as capital gains, not ordinary income. . . . Joseph D. Nunan Jr., ex-Fed. Comm. of Internal Revenue, lost a U.S. Supreme Court appeal Mar. 25 of his 1954 conviction on charges of evading \$90,000 in income tax. [See Vol. XIV, p. 264G2] . . . Dr. Anthony Palermi, N.Y. Giants baseball team doctor, was indicted Mar. 13 in New York on charges of evading \$30,619 in federal income taxes for 1950-52.

FOREIGN

Britain. Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Paris Apr. 8 on a 4-day state visit to France. Greeted by French Pres. René Coty & Parisian crowds, the queen and prince were driven to the Presidential Elysée Palace to begin 3 days of elaborate ceremonies in Paris before touring northern France. (The last reigning British queen to visit France was Queen Victoria, in 1855. The last king to visit was George VI, Queen Elizabeth's father, in 1938.) [See pp. 71G3, 56B2] . . . The British budget for the fiscal 1957-58, presented in the House of Commons Apr. 9 by Exchequer Chancellor Peter Thorneycroft, contained tax reductions estimated at £98 million (\$274 million), primarily in individual & business tax relief for Britons earning £2,000 (\$5,600) or more annually. Thorneycroft said the tax reductions, ¼ to middle class Britons, ¼ to aid export businesses, ¼ to lower indirect taxation & ¼ for general tax easement, would reach £130 million (\$364 million) in another year. Laborites attacked the budget Apr. 9 as designed for "the man at the top." British Treasury officials said Apr. 9 that it would lower the British tax burden from 31% of the gross national product in 1951-52 to 25% in 1957-58. [See Vol. XVI, p. 129A-B3] . . . Former British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden arrived in Boston, Mass. Apr. 7 with Lady Eden and entered the Lahey Clinic of New England Baptist Hospital for treatment of a recurrent abdominal ailment by clinic director Dr. Richard B. Cattell. [See p. 62G2] . . . 1,700,000 striking British shipbuilding & engineering workers returned to work Apr. 4 following acceptance Apr. 2, by the Confed. of Shipbuilding & Engineering Unions, of Labor Min. Iain Macleod's Mar. 25 appeal to submit wage disputes to a Govt.-appointed Court of Inquiry. The strikers, most of whom earned \$19.95 to \$42 weekly, had demanded a 10% increase. During the walkout, shipbuilders had offered 5%, engineering employers 3½% increases. 200,000 shipyard workers had begun the strike Mar. 16, were joined by 1,000,000 engineering workers Mar. 23 & 500,000 London area workers Mar. 30. [See Vol. XVI, p. 443D2] . . . Queen Eliza-

beth II signed Mar. 21 a Parliamentary act making life imprisonment the highest penalty for murder (except when committed in connection with theft, in resisting arrest or escaping custody, against police or prison officers or persons aiding them, and by shooting or causing explosions). [See Vol. XVI, p. 170C1] . . . Lt. Cmdr. Michael Parker, who resigned recently as Prince Philip's private secy. after his wife obtained a separation from him, was promoted to commander by the queen Mar. 14. Parker had figured in reports (officially denied) of palace revelries involving Philip & contributing to a rift between Philip & Elizabeth. [See p. 71G3]

Indonesia. Pres. Sukarno installed Apr. 9 a 23-member "emergency extra-parliamentary Cabt. of experts" to deal with the growing Indonesian revolt against the Jakarta Govt. and lead Indonesia toward Sukarno's plan for a guided democracy. Formation of the Cabt., under Premier & Interim Defense Min. Djuanda, followed the failure of efforts to form a Govt. by Nationalist Party Chrmn. Suwirjo, nominated by Sukarno Mar. 15. The Djuanda Cabt., Indonesia's 17th Govt. in 11 yrs., contained no known Communists, 3 fellow travellers & only one Masjumi (Moslem) Party adherent, Mohammed Noor, expelled from Masjumi Apr. 9. [See p. 83A1]

The Djuanda Cabt., named Apr. 8, included: First Vice Premier—Hadji; 2d Vice Premier—Idham Chalid; Forgn. Affairs—Dr. Subandrio; Home Affairs—Hardjadinata; Justice—Maengkom; Information—Sudibjo; Finance—Sutikno Slamet; Industries—Ingkirwang; Trade—Prof. Sunardjo; Maritime Cmdr. of Surabaya & Shipping Min.—Col. Nazir; Pub. Works & Power—Mohammed Noor; Labor—Samnjo; Health—Azis Saleh; Religion—Mohammed Ilias; Edctn. & Culture—Prof. Prijono; Agrarian Affairs—Sunarjo; Communications—Sukardani; Inter-Indonesian Relatns.—Dr. Ferdinan Lumban Tobing; Mobilizatin. of People's Energy & Dvpmnt.—Hanefi; Veterans Affairs—Chaerul Saleh; Social Affairs—Dr. J. Leimena.

The Cabt. crisis began Mar. 14 with the resignation of Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo & his coalition Govt., under attack for failure to halt the spreading revolt. Sukarno Mar. 14 proclaimed a state of war & siege throughout Indonesia. He said in a broadcast Mar. 14 that his action "implies a matter of life & death for the state." He warned that "the Govt. is temporarily vested in my hands as head of state & supreme commander of the armed forces."

The first bloodshed in the current flare-up of revolt was reported Apr. 6, when rebels killed 29 soldiers & 2 civilians in an ambush 40 mi. south of Macassar, South Celebes. Reports from outlying areas Mar. 15-Apr. 7 continued to indicate consolidation of rule by rebellious army officers in North, Central & South Sumatra, & Borneo. Lt. Col. Achmad Hussein, military commander of Central Sumatra, called Apr. 2 for creation of a "benevolent dictatorship" in Indonesia in the event Sukarno refused to form & head a Presidential Cabt. [See Vol. XVI, p. 438C3]

Jordan. Premier Suleiman Nabulsi's leftist Govt. resigned Apr. 10 on King Hussein's request. The resignation

followed reports of (a) increasing Jordanian disorders & lack of Govt. authority; (b) infiltration of the Army by pro-Soviet elements (allegedly headed by Lt. Col. Shaher Youssef, Maj. Mahmoud Maeyta, Maj. Turki Hindawi, Maj. Ahmed Zarour & Maj. Mazen Ajlouni); (c) differences between Nabulsi & King Hussein, who reportedly favored an anti-Soviet Jordanian policy similar to that of Saudi Arabian King Saud. [See p. 62B3]

Nabulsi said in a broadcast Apr. 4 that Jordan would accept Soviet aid if offered but had rejected U.S. economic assistance. He charged that the U.S. had refused to aid Jordan unless it "severs its ties with Egypt" and "consents to resettlement of Palestine refugees in Jordan." (This was denied by the State Dept. Apr. 4.) Nabulsi said Apr. 6 that Jordan would follow a policy of "positive neutralism" between the U.S. & Russia and refuse Eisenhower Doctrine terms for aid on condition "that we agree to fight communism." [See p. 18D-E1]

Nabulsi, in an interview with "N.Y. Times" correspondent Kenneth Love, published Mar. 24, asserted that "Jordan cannot live alone." He said his Govt. would work for "Arab unity" through federation, "and the first phase of federation is to have it between Syria & Jordan." He described talks underway to make "the 2 countries a customs unit" & provide for "free transfer of capital" and said "there is no longer any doubt that federation is coming." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 411D-E3, 225C2, 134D1]

Hussein, in a royal letter issued Feb. 2, had warned Nabulsi that "a new type of colonialism," presumably communism, should not replace imperialism in Jordan. Warning that alien principles had "started to infiltrate into our country," he ordered Nabulsi to "destroy destructive propaganda." He urged a Govt. policy aimed at creation of a "strong national structure, free from Communist propaganda & Bolshevik teachings." Jordanian security police Feb. 6 began confiscation of all pro-Soviet propaganda & banned Russian films.

Britain & Jordan formally ended the 1948 Anglo-Jordanian defense & aid treaty Mar. 13. Letters signed & exchanged in Amman by Nabulsi & British Amb.-to-Jordan Charles H. Johnston provided that: (a) all British forces would be withdrawn from Jordan within 6 mos.; (b) Jordan would pay Britain £4,250,000 for installations & specified stores to be left by the British forces; (c) the £12.5 million annual British subsidy would be ended. The treaty termination was approved by the Majlis (Parlt.) & signed by King Hussein Mar. 13. [See p. 18D1]

Saudi Arabia. The U.S. State Dept. disclosed Apr. 8 that Saudi Arabia had agreed to a 5-yr. extension of the 1951 agreement granting the U.S. facilities at the Dhahran Air Base. A letter from Deputy State Undersecy. Robert Murphy to Sheikh Abdullah al-Khayyal, Saudi Amb. to U.S., said that, in return for the Dhahran facili-

ties, the U.S. would: (a) continue providing Saudi Arabia with military equipment on the "reimbursable basis" set up by the 1951 agreement; (b) expand the U.S. training program for the Saudi Army and begin Saudi Navy & Air Force training programs; (c) improve civil aviation facilities at Dhahran and help expand the port of Dammam. State Dept. officials estimated Apr. 8 that the agreement, which failed to end the Saudi ban on Jewish U.S. servicemen, would cost \$50 million. [See p. 46E1]

Syria. Dispatches from Mid-Eastern capitals, Washington & London indicated Mar. 18-28 that a struggle for power was in progress between moderate Army elements, led by Chief of Staff Brig. Gen. Tewfik Nizameddin & backed by Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly, and a pro-Soviet young officers' clique headed by Lt. Col. Abdel Hamid Serraj, military intelligence chief previously thought to control the Syrian Army. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 411A-C3, 395A1]

Unconfirmed reports said Nizameddin, with Kuwatly's approval, had issued orders Mar. 15 for the transfer of 120 members of the Serraj group away from key posts in Damascus and Serraj to Cairo as Syrian military attaché. Commanders of Syrian military forces reportedly were aligned in 2 opposing camps Mar. 18-21 when the Serraj clique refused to accept the transfers on grounds that they had not been signed by leftist Defense Min. Khaled el Azem. Rightist forces under officers loyal to Col. Amin Nafouri, Army admin. chief, and leftist units loyal to Serraj reportedly maneuvered near Damascus Mar. 18-20 but the rival factions apparently conceded, according to observers, that neither had sufficient strength to win control of the Army by force.

(11 Syrians & one Lebanese were condemned to death, 31 persons sentenced to prison terms & 3 acquitted of treason charges by a Damascus court Feb. 26 after a public trial begun Jan. 8. Former Syrian Pres. Adib Shishekly, sentenced to life imprisonment, was among 19 of the accused tried & sentenced in absentia. Death sentences of the 5 doomed Syrians actually held by Syrian authorities—ex-Capt. Mins. Adnan Atassi & Sami Kabbara, ex-member of Parlt. Hayel Surur, Subhi Omari & Ali Hassan al Hakim—were commuted Mar. 6 to life imprisonment at hard labor. [See Vol. XVI, p. 426C2]

(Charges were dropped Feb. 26 against Col. Ghassan Jeddid, a Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party leader killed Feb. 19 by an alleged Syrian agent in Beirut, Lebanon. 450 persons were reported arrested in Aleppo, Syria Feb. 7 as a result of riots touched off by the treason trials.)

Chilean riots raged in Santiago & Valparaiso Mar. 29-31 & Apr. 2-3 but were put down by the Army Apr. 3 after 19 persons were killed, 500 injured and 1,000 arrested. Damage was estimated at more than \$5 million. The disorders began with student protests, ostensibly over an increase

in bus fares & continued increases in the high cost of living. The bus fare increases were cancelled by the Govt. Apr. 7. [See Vol. XVI, p. 222A3]

Dominican Republic received a diplomatic note from the U.S. Mar. 16 rejecting D. R. explanations concerning the disappearance of Gerald Lester Murphy, 23, of Eugene, Ore., who had vanished Dec. 3, 1956 shortly after quitting his job as a Dominican Airlines pilot. Dominican reports stated he had been killed in a personal quarrel with another pilot, Octavio de la Maza. De la Maza allegedly committed suicide, leaving a note in which he confessed killing Murphy. On the basis of FBI handwriting analysis, the State Dept. note called the suicide note a forgery. Rep. Charles O. Porter (D., Ore.) had charged Feb. 28 that U.S. policy of "conciliation & condonation" was partly responsible for Murphy's apparent death. Porter declared that Murphy may have been involved in the kidnaping of Dr. Jesús de Galindez, who disappeared Mar. 12, 1956 from New York. It was revealed Mar. 27 in Washington that the pilot's parents, Mr. & Mrs. Lester Murphy, had received \$50,000 from de la Maza's estate Mar. 23 as compensation for his death. The sum (less \$15,000 for attorney's fees) was turned over to the State Dept. to hold until his fate was known. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., in a statement issued Mar. 18 in New York, declared that he no longer was legal representative for the Dominican Republic in the U.S.) [See Vol. XVI, pp. 194C3, 170B3]

OBITUARIES

John Balaban, 62, pres. of Balaban & Katz Corp. (movie theater chain) since 1949, brother of Paramount Pictures Pres. Barney Balaban; Apr. 4 in Chicago of heart attack.

Gilbert P. Farrar, 70, newspaper typography consultant who redesigned formats of "Los Angeles Times," "N.Y. Herald Tribune," "Atlanta Journal," "Cleveland News," more than 60 other papers; Apr. 4 in Newport Beach, Calif.

Wetmore Hodges, 69, industrialist, co-developer with Clarence Birdseye of food-freezing process, organizer of Gen. Foods Co.; Apr. 2 in Palo Alto, Calif. of heart attack. [See Vol. XVI, p. 335G1]

Rowland Robert Hughes, 61, U.S. Budget Director 1954-55, vice pres. First Natl. City Bank of N.Y. 1951-53; Apr. 2 in San Francisco of arteriosclerosis. [See Vol. XVI, p. 271F3]

Irving A. Lindberg, 70, ex-Collector of Customs & U.S. High Comm. for Nicaragua (appointed by Pres. Taft in 1912 to reorganize Nicaraguan fiscal policy); Apr. 8 in Rochester, Minn.

Thomas Harris MacDonald, 76, U.S. Public Roads Bur. chief 1919-53; Apr. 7 in College Station, Tex.

Nelson Macy, 87, Navy League pres. 1929-37, advocate of strong U.S. Navy, retired engineer & printing exec.; Apr. 7 in Greenwich, Conn.

Dorothy Sebastian (Mrs. Herman Shapiro), 51, silent screen actress

1925-32, ex-wife of actor William Boyd; Apr. 8 in Hollywood.

Pedro Cardinal Segura y Saenz, 76, Archbishop of Seville, ex-Roman Catholic primate of Spain, foe of Franco, dancing, Protestants & freedom of press; Apr. 8 in Madrid, Spain. [See Vol. XII, p. 399G]

Ned Sparks (Edward A. Sparkman), 73, Canadian-born comedian, co-founder of Actors Equity; Apr. 3 in Victorville, Calif. of intestinal block.

Theodore Edwin Steinway, 73, pres. Steinway & Sons (piano mfrs.) 1927-55; Apr. 8 in New York.

Maj. Gen. Gerald Lloyd Verney, 56, cmndr. of World War II British 7th Armored Div. ("Desert Rats"), conqueror of German Field Marshal Rommel's Africa Corps; Apr. 4 in Enniskerry, Ireland. [See Vol. IV, p. 327C]

SPORTS

Winners

Auto races: Peter Collins of England, driving a Ferrari, won the 275-mi. Syracuse (Sicily) Grand Prix in 2 hr. 40 min. 11.9 sec. (a record avg. speed of 164.797 kmph.) Apr. 7. . . .

Bowling: Lou Campi of Dumont, N.J. & Lindi Faragalli of Paterson, N.J. won the \$1,500 first prize with a 48-game total of 9,965 points in the \$10,600 national men's doubles tournament in Houston, Tex. Apr. 7-8. . . .

Boxing: Idaho State won the team title with a record 59 points & 7 individual championships in the NCAA boxing tourney in Pocatello, Ida. Apr. 6. . . .

Golf: Doug Ford, 34, of Yonkers, N.Y. won the Masters tournament at the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club Apr. 7 with a 72-hole score of 283. Mrs. Marlene Bauer Hagge of Delray Beach, Fla. won the \$5,150 Babe Zaharias open for the 2d time in Beaumont, Tex. Apr. 7. . . .

Horse race: The \$52,500 Bay Meadows Derby was won by Mr. & Mrs. Travis L. Kerr's Round Table, Ralph Neves up, at San Mateo, Calif. Apr. 6, for \$24,500. . . .

Skiing: Toni Sailer of Austria won the men's & Putzi Frandl, 26, of Austria the women's combined titles of the North American Alpine skiing championships at Squaw Valley, Calif. Apr. 6-7. . . .

Soccer: England won the British soccer championship by a 2-1 victory over Scotland in London's Wembley Stadium Apr. 6. . . .

Swimming: Winners of Natl. AAU indoor championships in Daytona Beach, Fla.: Apr. 3—1,500-meter free-style, Geo. Breen, 21, of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Athletic Club in U.S. record time (short-course pool) of 17 min. 34 sec. Apr. 4—1-meter dive, Donald Harper of Columbus, O.; 220-yd. back-stroke, Frank McKinney, 18, of Indianapolis Athletic Club in 2:19.6; 100-yd. free-style, Albert Wiggins of Pittsburgh in 59.9 sec.; 440-yd. individual medley, Timothy Jecko, 19, of New Haven (Conn.) Swim Club in 4:39.2, fastest time ever made by an American. Apr. 5—100-yd. butterfly, Wiggins in 55 sec.; 100-yd. back-stroke, Charley Krepp of N.C. Athletic Club in 57.8 sec.; 220-yd. free-style, Dick Hanley of Ann Arbor, Mich. in 2:05.1; 220-yd. breaststroke, Manuel Sanguilly, 23,

of Havana in 2:37.3; 440-yd. free-style relay, New Haven Swim Club team of Joe Robinson, Danl. Cornwell, Dave Armstrong & Jecko in 3:27.9. Apr. 6—3-meter dive, Glenn Whitten, 21, of Lakeland, Fla.; 220-yd. butterfly, Jack Nelson, 25, of the U. of Miami in 2:25.5; 440-yd. free-style, Breen in 4:31.5; 100-yd. breast-stroke, San-guilly in 1:04; 440-yd. medley relay, N.C. Athletic Club team of Krepp, Dick Fadgen, Nelson & Dave McIntyre in 4:25.4. The New Haven Swim Club took team honors with 68 points.

Disasters & Accidents. Continuing snowstorms in the U.S. North & South-west Apr. 2-6 & new tornadoes caused 45 deaths, including 11 by tornadoes in Texas, 5 by tornadoes in Oklahoma, 5 by blizzards in Colorado. [See p. 112C-D3] . . . 35 passengers & 5 crew members aboard a Brazilian Varig airliner en route to Porte Alegre were killed when it crashed Apr. 7 at Bage in southern Brazil. . . . 35 persons aboard an Air France DC-3 were killed Apr. 8 shortly after it took off from Biskra, Algeria. . . . 20 persons died Apr. 7 when 2 passenger trains collided near Magno station, 11 miles from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. . . . 19 passengers aboard 2 suburban electric trains were killed Apr. 8 in a collision 2 miles from Capetown, S. Africa.

Crime. Dr. John Bodkin Adams, 58, was acquitted in London Apr. 9 of charges that he had murdered Mrs. Edith Alice Morrell, 81, wealthy widow, in 1950 to benefit from her will. The verdict ended a 17-day trial (longest murder trial in English history) in which the prosecution had sought to prove that the physician had given his patient over-doses of drugs. Dr. Adams still faced charges of violating the Cremation Act by falsely swearing he had no pecuniary interest in Mrs. Morrell's death and for violating the Dangerous Drugs Act. A charge that he had murdered another widow, Mrs. Alfred John Hullett, 50, in 1956 was dropped. At a pre-trial hearing, it had been charged that Adams had murdered Mrs. Hullett's husband, 71, also to win a bequest. [See Vol. XVI, p. 432D2]

6 patrons of a Los Angeles bar were burned to death & 3 others injured Apr. 4 when 4 men who had been ejected from the bar as rowdy returned with a can of gasoline, sloshed the gasoline on the floor and lit it. Police Apr. 5-6 seized ex-convict Clyde Bates, 36, Oscar Brenhaug, 44, Manuel J. Hernandez, 18, & Manuel J. Chavez as the alleged culprits.

Vincent Spano was convicted in New York Apr. 9 of first-degree murder for the fatal shooting of welter-weight boxer Frankie Palermo Jan. 22 after an argument over money.

Convicted sex criminal-kidnaper Caryl Chessman was granted Apr. 8 a Supreme Court hearing to be held May 13 on whether Chessman had been denied due process of law guaranteed by the 14th amendment. [See p. 60B-C2]

Emanuel Brown, 46, suspected front man for racketeer Johnny Dio, was sentenced in New York Apr. 8 to 15 mos. in prison for refusing to tell a federal grand jury about his connection with several non-union dress firms. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416B3]

Montgomery Ward Thorne's \$2 million estate, which became the object of litigation after his mysterious death in 1954, will go largely to his mother, Mrs. Gordon Thorne, under a court ruling handed down in Chicago Apr. 5. But Mrs. Thorne was ordered to pay \$350,000 to her son's fiancée, Maureen Ragen, 21, & Miss Ragen's mother & to pay an additional \$350,000 for attorney's fees. 9 days before he died, Thorne had made a will leaving ½ his estate to Miss Ragen, ¼ to her mother and ¼ each to his own mother & an aunt. This replaced a will leaving most of it to his mother. [See Vol. XIV, p. 264E2] . . . Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce was awarded the U. of Notre Dame's annual Laetare medal (to outstanding U.S. Roman Catholic laymen) Mar. 30. [See p. 16E3] . . . John Cacopardo, 46, pastor of the (Reformed) Christian Community Church of Hackensack, N.J., was freed of parole restrictions by N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman Mar. 27. Cacopardo had served 15 years in jail for 2d-degree murder in the 1937 death of a Brooklyn woman. He claimed, however, that his uncle, Paul Petrillo, executed in 1940 as leader of a Philadelphia gang that had poisoned at least 21 persons for their insurance, was the real killer. The Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church had appointed him pastor in 1953 with full knowledge of the case. . . . Mrs. Margaret E. Nahm's will, which bequeathed \$700,000 to room-service waiter Angel Estervez, 43, was voided by a New York jury Apr. 5 on the ground that Estervez had used undue influence on the ailing widow (who died at 88 in 1955) to get her to change her will. The suit had been brought by the American Red Cross, Salvation Army & other legatees under an earlier will. . . . Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty marked his 65th birthday Mar. 29 in the U.S. Legation in Budapest, where he had been given asylum Nov. 4, 1956 during the Hungarian revolt. [See Vol. XVI, p. 365A3]

Married: U.S. Olympic hammer-throw champion Harold Connelly, 26, to Czech Olympic discus champion Olga Fikotova, 24; Mar. 27 in Prague. (The couple, who went through civil, Roman Catholic & Protestant ceremonies, had at first been refused Czech Govt. permission to marry. But permission to wed and for Miss Fikotova to leave the country finally was given Mar. 21.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 415F3] . . . Folk singer Harry Belafonte, 30, to ex-dancer Julie Robinson; wedding Mar. 8 in Tecate, Mexico reported Apr. 10 (his 2d). [See p. 76G2] . . . British actor Edmund C. Purdom to Polish artist Alicja Darr (Barbara Kopeczynska); Apr. 9 in N.Y. (his 2d). [See Vol. XVI, p. 80G3]

Divorced: Dancer Gene Kelly, 44, by actress Betsy Blair, 33; Apr. 3 in Las Vegas, Nev.

Brigadoon. N.Y. City Center Light Opera Co.'s revival of Alan Jay Lerner-Fredrick Loewe musical. About Scottish village that comes to life once in a century. Staged by Geo. H. Englund. With Helen Gallagher, Robt. Rounseville, Scott McKay, Virginia Oswald, Virginia Bosler, David Atkinson. Mar. 27 at City Center for limited run. (7-0-0)§

Orpheus Descending. Tennessee Williams' drama of troubador's tragicasojourn in Southern town & of hopeless woman who falls in love with him. Staged by Harold Clurman. Produced by Robt. Whitehead. With Maureen Stapleton, Cliff Robertson, Craham Denton, Lois Smith, Robt. Webber, Joanna Roos. Mar. 21 at Martin Beck. (3-4-0)§

Hide & Seek. By Stanley Mann & Roger MacDougall. About scientist studying dangers of atomic radiation. Staged by Reginald Denham. Presented by Fred R. Finklehoffe, Mark Marvin, Gabriel Katzka. With Basil Rathbone, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Isobel Elsom, Peter Lazer, Walter Brooke. Apr. 2 at Ethel Barrymore. (0-0-7)§ Closed Apr. 6 after 7 performances.

Duchess of Malfi Apr. 7 (24 performances)

The Brave One. Mexican boy's affection for a bull leads him to try to save its life. Screenplay by Harry Franklin & Merrill G. White. Based on story by Robt. Rich. Directed by Irving Rapper. Produced by Maurice & Frank King. RKO presentation. Released by Universal-Intl. With Michel Ray, Rodolfo Hoyos, Elsa Cardenas & Carlos Navarro. Mar. 21.

Fear Strikes Out. Story of Boston Red Sox outfielder Jim Piersall's breakdown & recovery. Screenplay by Ted Berkman & Raphael Blau. Directed by Robt. Mulligan. Produced by Alan Pakula for Paramount. With Anthony Perkins, Karl Malden, Norma Moore. Mar. 20.

Funny Face. Audrey Hepburn as musical comedy fashion model who falls in love with photographer Fred Astaire. Screenplay by Leonard Gershe. Music & lyrics by Geo. & Ira Gershwin. Directed by Stanley Donen. Produced by Roger Edens for Paramount. With Kay Thompson, Michel Auclair, Robt. Fleming. Mar. 28.

Men in War. U.S. soldiers surrounded by enemy Koreans try to return to their own lines. Screenplay by Philip Yordan. Directed by Anthony Mann. Produced by Sidney Harmon for United Artists. With Robt. Ryan, Aldo Ray, Robt. Keith, Nehemiah Persoff & Jas. Edwards. Mar. 19.

On The Bowery. Documentary produced & directed by Lionel Ragosin in assn. with Richard Bagley & Mark Sufrin. About life on New York's skid row. With Richard Saylor & Gorman Hendriks. Mar. 18.

Paris Does Strange Things. Ingrid Bergman as Polish countess who tries to further career of French general. Written & directed by Jean Renoir for Warner Bros. With Mel Ferrer, Jean Marais, Juliette Greco. Mar. 29.

Royal Affair in Versailles. French costume drama dealing with intrigues during reigns of Louis XIV, XV, XVI. Written, directed & produced by Sacha Guitry for Times Film Corp. With Guitry, Claudette Colbert, Orson Welles, Jean-Pierre Aumont, Edith Piaf, Gerard Philippe. Mar. 8.

Three Brave Men. Navy Dept. fires loyal employe because it discovers he once belonged to Communist front organizations. Written & directed by Philip Dunne. Based on articles by Anthony Lewis. Produced by Herbert Bayard Swope Jr. for 20th Century-Fox. With Ernest Borgnine, Ray Milland, Frank Lovejoy, Nina Foch, Dean Jagger. Mar. 15.

The True Story of Jesse James. Missouri bad man's career is seen triggered by post-Civil War animosities. Screenplay by Walter Newman. Based on Nunnally Johnson's screenplay. Directed by Nicholas Ray. Produced by Herbert B. Swope Jr. for 20th Century-Fox. With Robt. Wagner, Jeffrey Hunter, Hope Lange, Agnes Moorehead, Alan Hale. Mar. 22.

§First figure—favorable reviews in leading New York dailies; 2d figure—mixed; 3d figure—unfavorable